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One Month	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
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A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the past becomes deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earliest years. If we have a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside, then the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the many spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed, are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of their life.

HE DIED RICH.—Very few persons said this of an old man who lay in a hack chamber of a small, dilapidated building, whose solitary window looked out, on the back garden of John Russell's residence. The floor was bare, and there were only a few chairs, a table, and a low bed in the room. By its side stood an old black woman, whom the dying man had occasionally furnished with an armful of wood, or a loaf of bread. She moistened his lips with water, or held a tallow candle close to his eyes, so that he might once more see the dim light of the world. He had not a dollar upon the earth; his fortune had taken wings and flown away; his wife and children had gone before him, his friends deserted or lost sight of him, but the grateful old black woman he had saved from starvation.

But the angel with the book stood there, too, and looking over the old man's life, he saw how many good, and gentle, and generous deeds had brightened every year; how he had been kind to the suffering, and forgiven such wrongs as make men fiends, and driven through all the trials and temptations of his long, sad life, to be true to God and himself. So the angel wrote under the last chapter of this man's life, and every letter shone like some rare setting of diamonds, "He died rich."

There was the house not made with hands, with its columns of pearl, and its ceilings of jasper, with its pleasant rooms, and its lofty halls, and its mighty organs, from which peal forever the notes of praise to our God! There, too, were the pleasant landscapes, with its green avenues, its golden pavilions, its trees waving in the joy of eternal life, and its silver meadow lands sloping down to the river of eternal waters. He was heir to all these things, for he had laid up for himself a crown of glory in the kingdom above, where "moth and rust doth not corrupt."

SYMPATHY FOR OUR PARENTS.—We talk of Adam and Eve, says an exchange, as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition; but one thing they missed—they never were children. Adam never played "hokey," he never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played ball, or rode down hill on a hand sled. And Eve never made a playhouse; she never took tea with another little girl, from a tea table set out with the tea things, she never rolled a hoop or jumped the rope, or played a baby-quoit, or dressed a doll. They never played blind-man's buff, or pussy wants a corner, or hurly-burly, or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How bland their age must have been within so memories of early youth came swelling up their hearts; no visions of childhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the ear of infancy, in the still hour of night; no father's words of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he stood; Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood.

PASSION OF JOE.—Everybody is in the habit of bragging on Job, and Job did have considerable bile passion that was a fact; but did he ever keep a distrik skule for 8 dollars a month, and border round? Did he ever respalodge outa down hill in a hot day, an hay all his gallus buttons bust up at once? Did he ever have the jumpin teeth ache, and he made to tend baby while his wife was over to Pe-kisses tea a tea squall? Did he ever get up in the mornin awful dry and tuff it 2 miles before breakfast to get a drink, and find that the man kept a temperance house? Did he ever undertak to milk a kicking heifer with a bushy tail in his time, out in the lot? Did he ever set down onto a little or kittens in the old rockin cheer, with his summer pants on with-out using "varashun"? If he cud du all these things, and praise the Lord at the same time, all I hav got to sa is, *Bully for Job!*—*Josh Billings.*

THE DOWNFALL OF LIBERTY.—On Thursday last, popular liberty was destroyed in Delaware, at Little State was the first of the original Thirteen to adopt the present Constitution of the United States, and to her has been reserved the sad distinction of seeing the fundamental franchises of American freedom—the right of suffrage—struck down upon her soil, by Federal usurpation. The coincidence is pregnant with portentous significance. [Philadelphia Mercury]

Why is a tedious story-teller, like the Thames tannery? Because he is a great bore.

Old Stonewall and the Young Mutineer.
A writer in Forney's Philadelphia Press relates many anecdotes and incidents in the life of the late Gen. Jackson. Among others the following is detailed:

Another instance of his determination to enforce discipline even in trifles, and of the stern character of the man, occurs to me just now. He was drilling the third class with field guns, in the manual of loading and firing. Cadet—, as No. 1, was at the muzzle of the gun, and it was his duty to sponge the gun after each discharge. Now, in really firing the guns, it was very important to the safety of No. 1, that he should "sponge" carefully, but as no powder was being used, and there could be no danger, Cadet—, thought it unnecessary to do very particular, so he undoubtedly did the work carelessly. The Major, who was really a good artillery officer, saw his neglect, and ordered him to "sponge again."

Angered at being ordered by name to repeat his duty for the esprit de corps was very high, and mortified that the look on his face should think he really did not know how to do it, Cadet—, repeated the sponging in a still more careless manner.

Jackson, cold and stern, ordered him to "sponge again!" It now became a struggle of will between them. Cadet—, with flashing eyes, his handsome face flushed with shame at the awkward position in which his folly had brought him, and yet too proud to yield now that all eyes were upon him, "sponged again" improperly, until, on being ordered in the same cold, stern voice, to repeat the operation for the seventeenth time, he threw the rod on the ground, and stood glancing defiance at his tormentor. It was a most uncomfortable moment for all. Since a gross breach of discipline had never occurred in the class before, and all looked with anxiety for the result. No one can get a chance to speak to and recall him to his senses, for all had their own positions to fill, and though the attention of the Major had been given exclusively to the delinquent for some minutes, he had not authorized any one to quit his post. Without another word, Jackson approached the mutineer, and raising his sword above his head, said in the same tone that he had used from the first, "Take up the ramrod!"

It was a scene for a painter. The handsome boy-soldier (he was not more than seventeen or eighteen) flushed with anger and shame—the earnest faces of the excited cadets—the cold determination written on every feature of the officer—the huge bright sabre raised over the fair head of one who with all his faults of temper, was well beloved by his "fellows"—made an incident never to be forgotten. I own, for one, my heart beat faster—for it was as evident as day, that if not obeyed, Jackson would cut him down. For a moment they stood thus, and then poor—stomped slowly and taking up the rod, stood to his post. With-out the slightest change in his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to the carry, the Major repeated his order "sponge again!" Conquered, but with tears of anger in his eyes, and a heaving breast, young—, obeyed, and did it properly.

"That's better!" was all that Jackson said about it. He turned away as though nothing had happened, and went on with the exercise of the whole class. Such things as this live long in the memory, and who can tell how much of his future ascendancy over the Virginia forces depended on his inflexible resolution to be obeyed, to the letter, to the refractory No. 1 of the six-pound battery.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an article in One Atlantic, for November, on the great Organ—just completed in "Music Hall," Boston—in the opulence of language, thus describes its ponderous beauty and power:

"Its thunder is deep as that of billows that tumble through ocean caverns, and its whisper is sharper than the wind thro' the narrowest crevice. It roars louder than the lion of the desert, and it can draw out a thread of sound as fine as the icest spines at hot noon on his tree-top. Its clustering columns are as a forest in which every music-flowering tree and shrub finds its representative. It imitates all instruments, it cheats the listener with the sound of singing choirs; it strives for a still purer note than can be strained from human throats, and emulate the host of heaven with its unearthly 'voice of angels.' Within its breast all the passions of humanity seem to mingle in turn. It means with the dull ache of grief, and cries with the sudden thrill of pain, it sighs, it laughs, it exalts, it wails, it pleads, it trembles, it shudders, it threatens, it storms, it rages, it is soothed, it slumbers, and is at rest."

"Has Cleared Just Two Million of Dollars."

Last week we went into a store in Pittsburg to make a small purchase.—The proprietor was just going out, and remarked to us that he would like to show us some nice goods, but he was invited to see a friend's daughter married. After he went out, the gentleman waiting on us said, "Mr. L—, is gone to see Miss B—, married; her father has cleared just \$2,000,000, within the last two years!" How? we inquired. "By Government contracts," he replied.

This is very fine. Two millions clear in two short years. The marriage of a daughter and a golden wedding at the close! If this was the only view of the subject it would be magnificent. But these two short years have desolated many—many happy homes, made many sorrowing widows, and bereaved many innocent little babes of a kind father and protector. And at the end, instead of a golden wedding and orange blossoms, a funeral procession and cypress leaves symbolize the inward sorrow of the heart. The picture has two sides. Mr. B—, "has cleared \$2,000,000" and wishes the war to go on, a poor widow has lost her husband, and is thrown upon the charity of the world. The first look to Lincoln for fortune; the last to God for bread!—*Killing (Pa.) Mentor.*

Of all the dust thrown in men's eyes, gold dust is the most blinding.

From the New York Day-Book.

A Strange Anomaly.

The Abolitionists are, at the same time, the bravest men and the greatest cowards, the world ever saw. It seems a strange anomaly, but it is nevertheless perfectly true, that these "friends of freedom" are morally the most audacious of mortals, and physically the most abject cowards on the face of the earth. Sumner, in the Senate, was even brave enough to ridicule the physical infirmities of the venerable Senator Butler, but when Preston Brooks, a man of scarce half his strength, took him by the collar, and smartly cased him, he fell at his feet, groveling like a whipped hound.—Burlingame was brave enough to blaspheme the Almighty, and demand a bigger equality God as well as Union, but rode, day after day, in a close carriage, for fear General Lane would give him the switchings. But think of Seward touching a bell and arresting thousands of free-born Americans, just as in Turkey and Russia; but if one of these outraged citizens should confront him personally, he might knock the tyrant down with a straw. But after all, "Old Abe" is the most audacious man of the Abolition crowd. He not only suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus at blaw made slaves of twenty millions of full-grown, free-born Americans, but in his "Proclamation of Freedom" presumes to nullify the ordinances of the Almighty, and abolish the distinctions of race! But physically, he is probably the biggest coward of the lot, not only disguising himself in cloak and Scotch cap, but surrounds himself with a "Guard de Corps," like poor Louis the Sixteenth. Nor is there any real anomaly in this matter. The Abolitionists have a theory, or abstraction, that all men, Whites, Indians, Negroes, Malays, and Samboes, are "created equal," and in support of this "grand truth," as an abstraction, they are brave as lions, but when they come to defend it in practice, and fight with the inferior creatures, they can no more stand up face to face with an uncorrupt white man than can the negro himself, and are therefore, physically considered, the greatest cowards the world ever saw.

The Rebels Not in a Starving Condition.

The army correspondent of the New York News writes:

"Our experience since we crossed the Rappahannock has proved the incorrectness of the current belief that the army of Gen. Lee is half starved and scantily clothed. The prisoners captured by us say that they had plenty of rations and warm clothing, and a supply of winter clothing was issued to them shortly before we advanced on them so unexpectedly. Within the fortifications at Rappahannock Station, I saw evidence of their having turned new uniforms. I picked up and examined a jacket which had been torn off a wounded man. A bullet hole pierced it through the left breast immediately over the heart of the wearer. I suppose the poor fellow may be classed with those who were but are not. The jacket was made of heavy woolen cloth of a bluish gray color, and I saw many other pieces of clothing of the same material and color, lying in different places over the hill, and all saturated with blood. In many places the rocks, stumps, and earth are crimsoned with the same precious fluid."

"The public need not believe all the stories of desertion from this kind which have been published, were half true, every rebel in the South would be on our side by this time. Desertions are of almost daily occurrence, it is true; but the same is true of every army, our own not excepted. They are isolated cases, and the enemy receives more conscripts in one week than he loses by desertion to our ranks in six months. I know it to be true, however, that some of those captured by us recently express an unwillingness to return to service in the southern rank, but the majority express a determination to return to their duty as soon as exchanged, and fight us again wherever they may meet us."

ITS WHAT YOU SPEND.—"It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make which, will decide whether thee'll be rich or not." The advice was true, for it was Franklin's, and other sages would take care of themselves. But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea shore is made of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars, and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time.

But ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclaim. Well, then John Jacob Astor used to say that when a man wishes to be rich he should save ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought in making such a sum a man acquired habits of prudent economy which would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and then, on looking back, cannot tell as they say, "where the money went to." To save is to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step toward the poor-house.

The infernal humanitarians have revived the heathenish practice of branding deserters with a hot iron. The deserters of the Potomac army have the letter "D" branded on their person with a red hot iron.

Mythology tells us that "Jason with the aid of Medea, brought away the golden fleece from Colchia." If Cameron should happen to have lived in those days, and had come across Jason, he would have rescued him out of his prize before he had proceeded a mile and a half on his journey. —*Sandusky News.*

MESSAGE

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE,

General Assembly of Kentucky,

DECEMBER SESSION, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have reason to be thankful to a beneficent Providence for the more favored auspices under which you assemble than greeted your immediate predecessors. Our present exemption, and the strengthened hope of yet higher security, from the danger of rebel invasions and predatory incursions of guerrillas, together with the bounteous productions which have rewarded the industry of our people, and the blessings of health and general prosperity, are the bestowments of "a divinity that shapes our ends," which must attract our gratitude and command our thanksgiving to "Him whose ways are not as man's ways."

The Constitution, in prescribing the powers and duties of the Governor as Chief Executive, requires that "he shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient." In obeying this requirement, it affords me gratification to be able to lay before you the condition of our Treasury, as shown by the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. Taking the last four years as an illustration, it appears that our Treasury is in better condition than any previous period of our history. The comparison presents the following contrast, at the end of each fiscal year, viz:

Balance in Treasury October 10, 1860...\$126,548 91
Balance in Treasury October 10, 1861...286,111 65
Balance in Treasury October 10, 1862...459,708 30
Balance in Treasury October 10, 1863...508,387 00

The interest upon our public debt has been promptly paid.

This condition is the more gratifying, when we consider the fact that many of our counties have been so overrun by rebel invaders, and desolated by guerrillas and marauders, that no revenue could be collected within them. In this connection, it is proper to suggest that relief should be extended to the collectors of revenue in those counties where collections were impracticable, owing to the exposed condition of the country.

As connected with our finances, it is proper to bring before you the defalcation of the late Auditor, Thos. S. Page. An examination of his accounts from 1853 to 1859, disclosed a total deficiency of \$90,362 32, of which \$1,580 has been paid, leaving \$88,782 32 against him. Amongst the earliest acts of my Executive duties was an order directing the Attorney General to institute suits for the recovery of the amounts composing such embezzlement. There is a long period of years prior to this investigation, for which this officer is responsible, and during that period there has been no inquiry into the accounts. I made an effort to have an examination, but the short time intervening your assembling did not admit of it. It will require a labor of some months, by good accountants, to satisfactorily explore the accounts. I recommend the appointment of two or more commissioners, to investigate and report upon the condition of the accounts of that officer, from the commencement to the end of his services. If the investigation be properly made, it will properly enable the Commonwealth to secure a large proportion of the sum found to be due; in the settlement of his estate in the hands of trustees, which is now depending in the Franklin Circuit Court. The statute of limitations certainly releases the sureties anterior to the year 1853, but does not interfere with the prosecution of the claims against the defaulter. I recommend that you provide for the appointment of commissioners to investigate and ascertain the extent of the embezzlement for each year from the commencement of that officer's services.

This case suggests the grave omission of proper legislation in reference to such cases. Except as to the Treasurer, our penal code is silent. No penalties are provided against any other officer for embezzlement of public moneys. I therefore recommend that our penal code be so amended as to punish, criminally, all officers who may be guilty of embezzlement of public moneys.

The condition of our common schools will be exhibited in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The fund preserved for purposes of education has been preserved inviolate. To give to every child in the Commonwealth a substantial education, is amongst the highest duties devolved upon the law-givers. Every effort to increase the facilities of education, and to elevate the grade of instruction, will have my hearty cooperation.

The reports from our eleemosynary institutions, which will be laid before you, will inform you of their condition, progress and wants.

The Lunatic Asylums at Lexington and at Hopkinsville; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville; the Blind Asylum at Louisville; the Asylum for the Feeble Minded at Frankfort, are noble monuments of the charities of our Commonwealth. The reports, which will be laid before you, from these institutions, will set forth their wants and necessities. Ample provisions should be made to meet them. That you will make suitable appropriations to sustain these grand charities, such as becomes the charitable duty and just pride of the State. I do not entertain a doubt.

Under the provisions of "An act accepting the donation of lands for endowment of Agricultural Colleges," approved 27th January, 1863, I have received from the Federal Government, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, United States land scrip for 330,000 acres of land. It will now be necessary that you provide for the appointment and compensation of an agent or agents to dispose of this scrip; and further provide for founding the college, in order to obtain the benefits of this munificent donation. This scrip will raise a fund for the endowment of an institution which may be made an honor to the Government, the pride of the State, and a blessing and bounty to the citizens of Kentucky. It is recommended that you adopt proper measures for securing the benefits of

this liberal donation, and carrying out the purposes of its bestowment.

In this connection, I would direct your attention to the propriety of continuing the support of the "State Agricultural Society." This institution, organized under an act approved March 10, 1856, and continued by subsequent enactments, has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of Kentucky. Although its efficiency has been greatly retarded by the rebellion, for the past two years, yet, in the midst of the gloom, the efforts of the society have shed light and cheer upon the agricultural interests of the State. We are an agricultural people, and every aid given to that interest goes to promote the general welfare. The society has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and presents to our hopes emulative benefits to our agricultural—which is our greatest interest, which demand for the society the fostering care of the Commonwealth.

At present the questions of most absorbing interest grow out of, and are connected with the condition of our Federal Government, and the rebellion of the Southern States. When the rebellion broke upon us in Kentucky, we had no military organization, except under the State Guard law. This law was prevented by the Inspector General, Buckner, into treasonable uses, and so alarmed our people, at the abuse, that the law was repealed, thus leaving Kentucky without military organization. To call an unorganized militia into the field was, and is, impossible. The Legislature, by act approved the 31st day of August, 1862, revived the State Guard Law, with amendments. When I became invested with the "chief executive authority," no organization having been effected, steps were immediately taken to thoroughly organize the militia. The process of organization is necessarily slow, under the system as at present authorized. Having obtained the services of an able and accomplished officer, as Inspector General, the work of organization is progressing with all possible dispatch. Various and important amendments, required to give efficiency to the system, will be suggested by him to the proper committee.

The importance of having a complete and thorough organization of the militia has been so clearly impressed upon every judgement, by the calamities which have befallen our people for want of such organization, that I need not offer any additional reasons, beyond the facts of history, to enforce the necessity of such organization. Without organization we have been and would continue to be at the mercy of invaders and bandits. With organization we can defy and punish them, and give security to our homes, and protection to our people. I urge upon you the propriety of having an efficient State force organized, for active duty in suppressing the guerrilla warfare which harasses our border. If it be said that it will cost the State too much, I answer, that it will cost less than to do without such force. The economy which refuses to give protection to the property, the homes and lives of our border citizens, and leaves them exposed to be wasted and ruined by guerrilla bands, deserves the contempt and execration of the age. He whose soul sits in watch over his money-bags, while the homes of his countrymen are wrapped in flames of rebellion, and the lives of true men are being sacrificed to the Moloch of treason, is wholly unfit to sit in council with patriots and statesmen. We have passed the silver line; it is now a question of the life or death of our Government—not of dollars and cents. It is not, therefore, to be presumed that any representative of our suffering people can for a moment, hesitate to make every possible provision for the protection and security of the citizens in his power. Those who would "save the people's money," should appropriate from the common treasure all that he needed to give protection to the homes, the property, and lives of the citizen. Coming, as you do, fresh from the people, and knowing their sufferings and wants, it is not to be doubted but you will promptly respond to the necessities of the occasion.

In a short time after the Executive duties devolved upon me, the organized forces heretofore giving protection to our people, were necessarily moved to the front, leaving the State more exposed than at any period since the rebellion. We were left with some 4,000 recruits in camps, then without organization, and not supplied with arms and equipments for service. The guerrillas availed themselves of our exposed position, to inflict serious injuries upon our exposed border, carrying their depredations to the very heart of the State.

It is a source of gratulation that the patriotism of our people has met the efforts to place a sufficient force in the field for defense, and that we are now more secure and better guarded than at any time heretofore since the rebellion. In a short time, under an arrangement made with the Secretary of War, and by a thorough organization of the enrolled and volunteer militia, our defenses will be complete, and security will again brighten the desolated homes of our border people.

It is a source of just pride that, in this struggle to maintain our national life, Kentucky, under every reverse circumstance, has nobly redeemed her pledge of duty to maintain the Union. Kentucky can never abandon the Union. It is the life of her people's hopes. When the Union is broken, her hopes must perish. Her hopes survive the loss of every thing but the Union. "Give us liberty or give us death," is the echoing response to our revolutionary sires, of the living patriotism of Kentucky of the present day. Although we are an exposed front, and our people have been overrun and oppressed by rebel armies, and have been wasted in their substance, and slain by guerrillas, although bad men and wicked fanaticism in our armies have inflicted outrage and wrong upon our loyal people, yet so steadily have our people pursued the direct line of duty and patriotism, that the suffering heroism and invincible loyalty, which nothing could divert or overcome, is being understood and appreciated by our loyal brethren of other States, and our voice and counsel will not be inheeded, as we speak from the fiery furnace of this wasting rebellion.

Out of an enrolled militia numbering 119,577, we have contributed, to sustain our Government, 37,444 soldiers for three years' service; 11,911 for one year; 413 for nine months, and 1,770 for sixty days' service; making an aggregate of 51,539—almost one half of all those within the military ages. This is an evidence of Kentucky patriotism which needs no further comment to vindicate it. We are ready to give yet more, even to the last man

and last dollar, if needed, to defend our Government.

I call your attention to the very full, complete, and able report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you. The report is gotten up so as to present a complete record of every regiment sent to the field; and exhibits, as far as officially advised, the status of each officer and soldier. This report should be given the dignity of an official record, so that the report may be evidence of the facts set forth, for the benefit of those interested in future.

In the commencement of the rebellion the inexperience of those employed in the Quartermaster's department, was the occasion of distributing arms, munitions, clothing, and other necessary stores, to the various military organizations in the State, without obtaining vouchers in the form prescribed by the Army Regulations. In many instances the emergency did not admit of the delay which compliance with these forms required. Yet the disbursements were all for the legitimate uses of our troops, and properly issued though informally vouched. These informalities have been the reason why our claims upon the Government for reimbursement have not been met. Since the rebellion commenced there has been advanced by the State of Kentucky, on account of the United States Government, in recruiting, arming, equipping, subsisting, and paying volunteers, the following sums, viz:

Advanced up to 31st August, 1863.....\$2,106,611 82
Advanced from 31st Aug. to 30th Nov. 1863.....90,000 00

Making our advancements.....\$2,196,611 82

Of this sum there has been repaid by the Federal Government.....\$961,221 12

Add our proportion of the State taxes levied upon the State.....605,000 00

Aggregate.....1,466,221 12

Leaving a balance in favor of the State against the United States.....\$730,390 70

This balance, for the reason before stated, has not heretofore been settled. The Secretary of State and Quartermaster General were deputed, a few weeks since, to visit Washington, and, if possible, obtain a settlement of our claims. The difficulties in the way of adjustment being ascertained, the questions were submitted to the Secretary of War, who promptly, from a sense of justice and respect to the loyalty and good faith of Kentucky, ordered the settlement of our claims upon a basis as just, liberal, and equitable as we could possibly demand, or his duties admit. We shall therefore hope soon to recruit our fund for military purposes, by obtaining from the Federal Government the payment of sums so due to us.

The importance of the records now being made in the military departments of this State, suggests the necessity of having suitable and permanent offices provided in which to transact the business and preserve the records of the Inspector General. The present and future generations have an interest in the preservation of these records. At present and heretofore office rooms have been rented.—The frequent changes from one room to another endanger the security, while it necessarily disorders and confuses the records. The State should provide permanent office rooms. It is economical to do so. The rents now expended would, in a few years, pay for the construction of the necessary buildings.

The salary of the Governor under the Constitution, cannot be either increased or diminished during his term; all delay is therefore removed, which might otherwise prevent me from calling your attention to the subject, and urging you to provide for my successor a compensation which will at least cover expenses. I am satisfied that it is not the purpose of the people of Kentucky to require a property qualification for the office, yet the present rate of compensation must attain that end by the indirection of inadequate salary. Unless possessed of private fortune to meet expenses, no man can now afford to be Governor of Kentucky.

The increased rates of living so reduces the value of the present salaries paid to our judicial officers, as to render their compensation wholly insufficient. In times of peace, plenty, and low rates, the salaries paid to the judges, was much below the income of a moderately competent lawyer. Now, competent men cannot afford to be judges. Our present judges may, from a sense of public duty, continue through their terms, but this does not excuse for failing to give them just and reasonable compensation.

The salaries of the Inspector General, and of his clerk, are merely nominal—having been fixed for times of peace. The importance of the office, at this time, to the well-being and security of our people; the onerous duties which devolve upon that officer, which require his whole time and all his energies, with the constant labors of a clerk, demands that suitable provision should be forthwith made for payment of reasonable salaries to the Inspector General and to his clerk. No clerk could be obtained at the present salary, and as a consequence, a clerk has had to be detailed to that office from the office of the Adjutant General.

The salaries of the Treasurer, Auditor and Register are, for the same reasons, inadequate. A salary which was sufficient a few years past, for reasons obvious to all, will not now, and for years to come, meet the measure of a just reward. The Register's salary is diminished by over \$200 postage, which he is compelled to pay, there being no provision for the payment. This is not right. A just and generous people do not want the services of these indispensable officers without fair compensation. The miser in council is as little respected by a noble people as the prodigal. Neither represent the manly spirit, the public sentiment, and the just judgment of the people.

The subject of internal improvements has been so repeatedly brought before the public judgment, that no additional suggestions are necessary on this occasion. The construction of roads and improvement of rivers have been a means of developing much wealth, and a source of reward to the labor of the country.—When judiciously made, the industry of the people is better sustained, and the wealth and prosperity of the country promoted. At present, however, to take care of and protect what we have is all a prudent statesmanship can demand. The report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement will, in a short time, be submitted for your consideration, to which I beg leave to refer you for information both as regards the present condition of the public works, and the expenditures connected with the same.

Continued on the Fourth Page

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER.
Editors and Proprietors.

MAVSVILLE. - - DECEMBER, 17.

LADIES.—We will furnish GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and the BULLETIN one year for \$3.50

Stealing has become so prevalent among the Government officers that no man is regarded politically honest, among Abolitionists unless he can steal well.

The wife of ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, died at Boston on the 2d inst. She had been in feeble health for many years.

A WASHINGTON letter writer says, "it costs Secretary Welles twenty-five cents a day to dress his beard." At that rate, his beard will soon have cost him more than his head is worth.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE, AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at
dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

ACCIDENT.—Last Monday morning a horrible accident occurred at the residence of JAMES BARBOUR, Esq., on Sutton street.—The bed in one of the servants' rooms accidentally caught fire, and three negro children being in the room at the time, two of whom were found dead in the bed, from suffocation, and the other lying insensible on the floor.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., at LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES.
dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

The Frankfort Legislature has postponed the election of Senator to January 21.

Lee's cavalry endeavor Sunday to cut Meade's communications with Washington by destroying the bridge across Cedar Creek, near Catlett's Station. About 700 made a dash at the guard posted at the bridge, but were driven off after a short fight.

James Walker, the New York artist, has been commissioned to paint the battle of Chattanooga.

At an election of officers for the "WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY," at their last regular meeting, the following were elected for the next six months, viz:
President—JOHN R. RUDY.
Vice President—W. S. BRIDGES.
Secretary—M. C. RUSSELL.
Treasurer—C. H. FRANK.
Ch. Stand. Com.—W. C. MCCLANAHAN.
Messenger—H. JOHNSON.
1st Dir. Niagara—FRANK SHOTS.
2nd " "—JACOB STEPHENS.
1st " "—H. CLAY—CUNARD RUDY.
2nd " "—ARCH. SCUDDER.

Christmas Festival.
The Ladies of Flemingsburg and vicinity will give a public entertainment, at the Court House, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 23d and 24th. A good band of music will be in attendance. The proceeds of the Festival will be for repairing of the County Seminary.

Mr. C. F. DUFEU will please accept our thanks for a fine bottle of Native Wine.

Mud! Mud!—Cannot come arrangement be made to keep our principal streets cleaned. It is a shame that such a large city as this, should allow them to remain for an hour to such a horrid condition.

It is said that the Government will make no effort to identify such defaulters and public swindlers as will remit to the Treasury all balances justly due.

General Horlbut has issued another Memphis order, requiring all unauthorized dealers in clothing within the lines of his Department to remove their stocks North.

Colonel Wm. Whistler, who was the oldest army officer in the United States, except Gen. Scott, died at his residence in Newport, Ky., Friday morning, at a very advanced age. Deceased has been on the retired list for a number of years.

French China, Glass and Queensware! A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices, at
R. ALBERT'S
dec17 Model China Store, 2d Street.

The coal sent to market from all the Pennsylvania mines during the year of 1863 already amounts to nearly 9,000,000 of tons.

Five thousand of the rebel prisoners captured by General Grant at Chattanooga are on their way to the new prison camp on Rock Island.

Washington said that the triumph of a sectional party would bring about disunion. Webster said that the triumph of Abolition would bring disunion. Clay said the same. So have all true patriots said. And so has experience at last taught us.

Last year 1,000,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed in Chicago, worth \$10,000,000. The number for the present year will reach the value of \$20,000,000.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!
Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.
dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

The greater portion of camphor which comes to Europe and America, is from Japan and China. It grows abundantly, however, in Borneo and Sumatra. The celebrated French chemist Raspail, proposes it as a panacea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern News via Richmond.
FORTRESS MONROE, December 14.—Gen. McDowell arrived here this morning from Baltimore, and had a lengthy interview with General Butler.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 10th, contains the following:
Baton Rouge, December 9.—Gen. Gilman's brigade encountered the advance of Wilcox's corps 2,000 strong, near Maynardville, Tennessee, routing them and capturing a number of prisoners. Wilcox's command was composed of 2000 raw troops.

In the Confederate Congress, December 8, Mr. Foote expressed great indignation at the course pursued by Jeff Davis when Pemberton dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy. The President made him his companion, and carried him to Bragg's army, where, as he rode, the soldiers were heard to say, "There goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg."

The President never visited the army without doing injury—never yet that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro; he had opened Georgia to 15,000 of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. He charged Davis with having almost ruined the country, and declared that he would meet his champion any where to discuss it. Would to God he would never visit the army again.

Gov. Letcher's Message to the Virginia Legislature.

New York, December 14.—Governor Letcher's Message to the rebel Legislature of Virginia concludes as follows: "Look at the picture on all sides, and it presents hopeful and encouraging features. If we are true to ourselves, to the cause, and to the country, we can not be overthrown. Is there a man who doubts the result of the struggle? If there be such a one he is a traitor at heart, who deserves to be annihilated, or cast out from among us. No State has been more loyal, more faithful, more devoted; none has contributed more liberally in means and man, none has bared their breasts more boldly or defiantly to the storm, and none has met her reapers to the harvest of death with more of the self-sacrificing devotion, than the Commonwealth of Virginia."

He enlisted for the war, after full consideration and just appreciation of all the consequences which were to follow the separation, and she will be true to the end; she will never sue for peace, because she did not bring on this war, she will never propose for compromise, for she struggled only for her rights, her liberty and independence; she will, as becomes the mother of States, stand up boldly and hurl her scorn and defiance in the face of her foes until they come to our terms; she will never consent to a treaty of peace which dismembers her territory, nor will she consent to a treaty which does not recognize fully the Southern Confederacy. She knows what is due to her own dignity and character, and she knows what is due to the Confederacy, and her duty will be performed with scrupulous fidelity; kneeling around the altar of their country, her sons will swear allegiance to her fidelity to the Confederate Government, and their prayers will ascend to heaven for blessings on Virginia and the Southern Confederacy."

The New York Tribune, speaking of the report of the visit of Mrs. Lincoln's mother to the south, says:

"The mother of Mrs. Lincoln died when Mrs. L. was a child only three years old, and the Mrs. Todd of Kentucky, is the step-mother of Mrs. Lincoln, and the mother of her half-brothers who have joined the rebel armies."

Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, is described as kneeling splendidly—his eye on the Presidency and his hand on three salaries—Governor, Senator and General.

The Telegraph No. 3, burst a drum-head, just below Cairo, on the 27th ult., and becoming unmanageable she drifted against a pile of logs, which knocked a hole in her, causing her to fill and sink in a few minutes. No one was drowned.

It is reported from Chattanooga that Longstreet, in retreating from Knoxville, lost four thousand prisoners and many of his stores. This intelligence is of more than doubtful authenticity.

The rise in the river at Pittsburgh will let out a vast quantity of coal. The latest dispatch gave fourteen feet water and still rising. For Cincinnati, fourteen tow-boats, with ninety-nine barges, were to leave with 855,000 bushels of coal. In all for Cincinnati and points below, boats containing some 5,384,000 bushels, were on the move.

The steamer New York left Fort Monro on Tuesday with a large supply of substantial comforts for the Union prisoners at and near Richmond. They will be landed at City Point. They consist of 552 boxes, bales, &c., from the Baltimore Relief Fund and the Christian Commission; also, 300 boxes of commissary stores and 600 boxes and packages from Adams Express Company.

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.—Mrs. SARAH COLLINS, widow of the late Rev. JOHN COLLINS, died at the old homestead at Elk Lick, this township, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years—having been born in 1776. She with her husband emigrated to the "Far West" in 1803, and settled on the Horseshoe bottom, where she had lived most of the time since. Mrs. COLLINS was a leading member of the M. E. Church for many years, and was noted for her deep piety and acts of benevolence and charity; and now she has gone from her labors below to that rest prepared for the truly faithful and holy in heaven—"Blessed in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."—Clermont County (O.) Sun.

A letter from Morris Island says the Rebels are working very hard on Sullivan Island; increasing their works and shelling Forts Gregg and Wagner. The Rebel iron clads occasionally show themselves, but always careful to avoid a fight. The Rebels are said to be very savage, and do not spare our men when they catch them.—Reconnoissances are frequently made from the fleet, and much valuable information obtained. Our forces are not idle."

In the brief time we have been in this mortal world, we have never known a year fly away as the one that is approaching its close. We well remember when the hours so dragged their slow length along that a week seemed a month and a month a year. Whether from increasing age, or added cares, or surrounding circumstances, time has lost its tedium and, '63 is gone before we are ready, before we are aware. Battles, plunders, elections, mobs, murders, successions and produce an excitement which forgets how the seasons roll away. And every sixty days the prophetic Seward failing to end the war, bids us set our eyes on sixty more. So we go, as in a feverish dream, while our muffled hearts are beating funeral marches for the grave of a ruined nation.—Patriot.

Theodore Tilton, the editor of the New York Independent, in a letter to the editor of the Anglo-African, announces himself in favor of running a Negro for the next Presidency. "We say nothing about the gentleman's taste, but what strikes us as rather mean in Mr. Tilton, is his giving the cold shoulder to Mr. Lincoln, who claims the ascendency."

A good husband should be willing to take a certain amount of daily scolding from his wife. Fifty pounds of ballast should go free in the marriage stage-coach.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvest has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid an inexorable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest.

Questions of greatest intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations, between the Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our Prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of the maritime powers. The suppression of the slave trade, between the United States and Great Britain, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that, so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit, for the consideration of the Senate, a convention for the adjustment of pre-war claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some inquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed in an amicable spirit to refer it to the arbitration of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it a proper subject for the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The long-pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Silana, in Peru, by Chilean officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly-respected Magistrate, and although the sum awarded the claimants may not have been large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili, when intelligence in regard to it reached that country. The joint commission, under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

The difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua, are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia and have credited a minister to that Republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions, touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country can not express any privileges or immunities from that character.

I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.—There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts, where declarations of intentions may be made, or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names must be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, in becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many alterations and great prejudice have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit, beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of his Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on grounds of alienage.

In common with other Western powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy, through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the Minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction, by fire, of the residence of the legation at Yeddo.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire, from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national ports along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval services.

The Consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so, with the increase of trade, which will ensue when ever peace is restored. Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights, and in protecting our commercial interests. Our Consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This just acknowledgment includes those Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China, and other central countries, are charged with complications and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than at first understood. I lay before you communications on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico. I beg to submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries unforeseen by the Government, and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other powers, when similar injuries are inflicted, by persons in their service, upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court will be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by joint commission have been proposed to some Governments, but no definitive answer to these propositions has yet been received from any. In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants, where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the Admiralty Court, and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration. The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the laws of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign Consuls in this country, while such a demand may not be an indication of the public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country. The expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the incomes of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion, upon the ground that a country, which ought to be reciprocated exempt from taxation, in all other countries from taxation. To the extent thus indicated, the United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment, by Congress, of a National Banking Law, has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, has been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided, and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war more cheerfully borne. The receipts, during the year, from all sources, including loans, and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, was \$901,125,674 86; the aggregate disbursements \$895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of \$552,904,421. Of the receipts, there were derived from Customs \$59,039,745 40; from Internal Revenue, \$37,640,767 95; from direct taxes, \$148,810,361; from lands, \$167,617 19; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,046,615 35; and from loans \$776,682,361 57; making the aggregate of \$901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements, there were for pensions, &c., \$421,652,095; interest on the public debt, \$247,294,651; for War Department, \$599,293,600 33; for the Navy Department, \$6,324,105 27; for the payment of funded and temporary debt, \$181,086,635 07, making an aggregate of \$895,796,630 65; and leaving a balance of \$552,904,421. But the payment of the funded and temporary debt having been made from moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and their amount—\$18,103,663,507—should, therefore, be deducted, both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, their remains, as actual receipts, \$71,470,999,568, leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1863, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here, that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less formidable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, first, the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-chief; second, the organization of colored persons into the war service; third, the exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock; fourth, operations under the Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General; fifth, the organization of the Invalid Corps; sixth, the operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineer, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place; and hence, I content myself by referring your attention to the report itself.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency, as the navy has expanded. Yet, on so long a line, it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of the prizes already sent in for adjudication amount to over thirteen million dollars. The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 553 vessels completed, and in the course of completion, and of these seventy-five are iron clad armed steamers. The events of the war give an interest and importance to the navy which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armed vessels in our navy completed and in the service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power, but while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and sea-coast service others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean. The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war demands either corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones. The construction and necessary repair of modern war vessels, no inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury, have been experienced from the want of such Government yards. The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on those interior waters and under many disadvantages within a little more than two years, exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy, at this period they are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels, which have created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all accessible and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the disadvantage of public risks, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union. The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,000 men, in the spring of 1861, to about 24,000, at the present time, has been accomplished without especial legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operations of the draft, with high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress should aid the army and naval service by adequate provision in this respect, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially intended. I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen for naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for highly responsible duties which, in after life, they will be required to perform, in order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval school. The vision caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect is entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post office Department has been one of increased prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the amount of postal revenue has nearly equaled the entire expenditure—the latter amounting to eleven millions, three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars and eighty-four cents, and the former to eleven millions, one hundred and sixty three thousand, seven hundred and eighty nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, leaving a deficiency of but \$150,417 25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to \$5,656,705 49; the postal receipts of that year were \$2,645,722 19; less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about twenty-five per cent, but the annual expenditures on account of the same, has been reduced thirty-five per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post office Department may become self sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service. The International Conference of the postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the conference, as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future conventions to inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, can not fail to produce beneficial results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department. The quantity of lands disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years, was three million, eight hundred and forty-nine acres; of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash; one million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroads and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a

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There yet remain subjects of grave consideration to which, from a sense of public duty, I am constrained to call your attention; questions which have grown up with the rebellion, and demand some positive action for our own country. In presenting these questions it is not my purpose to invite vindictive action and unwise legislation, but legislation tempered by a direct and sober judgment, which shall be addressed to our security as a loyal people, rather than to the punishment of the rebels.

The duty of allegiance to the Government is a plain and simple, that it requires neither depth of intellect nor breadth of intelligence to comprehend it. To observe that duty is an instinct of loyalty. The most ignorant know it; the most vicious feel it. To sympathize with rebellion and treason is a vicious sympathy, entitled to none of those charities which cover less venial crimes. It is the harlotry of the heart with the worst of crimes, and inevitably leads to criminal acts of treason, unless restrained by the touch of loyal judgment and rational duty.

No one has the right to commit treason. No one has the right to encourage or promote treason. The right to be a rebel or a rebel sympathizer can not be admitted; we may tolerate, but can not admit, the right of such sympathies.

The right to hold, express, and advocate, any form of policy for conducting the government is a political right which can not and ought not to be abridged, however much abused. Treason is not a policy; it strikes at the life of the nation, and is the most heinous crime. The safety of free government, which admits the right to advocate and urge, with all of our powers, even the wildest and most deleterious policy, without any restriction save public judgment, demands that none should be permitted to overthrow, or aid, or abet, or in any way encourage or promote the overthrow of the government which secures this perfect political liberty. Whosoever, therefore, commits treason, or advocates it, or in any way encourages or promotes it, does what he has no right to do, and that which is at war with the perfect political freedom secured by our government, and should not be tolerated therein. To sympathize with rebellion is wrong, if rebellion is wrong. But as mere sympathy can not endanger the life of the government, it may be tolerated, though wrong. Yet when that sympathy assumes the form of aid or encouragement to treason, and tends to promote it by either acts or words, the duty of those who would perpetuate our political freedom, as secured only by our government, is to stay the work of treason by inflicting on its workers such restraints and penalties as will enforce obedience and respect to the government of our fathers.

Every Kentuckian ought to be loyal, not only in act, but word and sympathy. Kentucky has not and will not, under any circumstances become rebellious toward the government of our fathers. Having no rights outside of the Union, Kentucky will seek none except in the Union. An inviolable loyalty confronts those who seek to force Kentucky into rebellion. When rebellion reaches such magnitude as to assume the dignity of a revolutionary war, it is supported or resisted by physical forces. Expressed sympathy or advocacy of rebellion is giving moral force to rebellion. If the rebellion is wrong, sympathy or any other aid given to it is wrong; and those who are to be injuriously affected by it have the moral right to protect themselves against rebellion by suppressing every form of treason. They have the right to banish its shadow, as well as its substance. In self defense they ought to do so. It is no excuse for any one to say he can not help his sympathies. A wrong and criminal sympathy is as much under the control of the will as a wrong and criminal action. Both are voluntary, and therefore criminal. Every man who henceforth remains in Kentucky, or elsewhere, should be loyal to our Government, and true to its service, or be held to a rigid responsibility for disloyalty. Those who rejoice or exult over rebel invasions and guerrilla raids should be held accountable for all the injuries inflicted by their fellow-accomplices in treason. We may, and perhaps should, ignore the past, if the future of such be loyal; but to be loyal should be made imperative.

I therefore recommend that our penal code be amended so as to provide proper preventive, as well as punitive remedies for every form of treasonable action, whether it consists in acts or words, which tend to promote or encourage rebellion.

I further recommend that the laws be so amended as to give to any loyal man, who suffers in person or property, from invasions or raids, a right of action against any or all persons who, after the passage of such act, may aid, encourage, or promote the rebellion, either by acts or words of encouragement, or by approval, or by manifesting an exultant and joyous sympathy upon the success of such raids. It is true that disloyal and criminal sympathies should cease in Kentucky. There remains no excuse for any to indulge in them and remain here.

Such amendments to the civil code will be but the application of the principles of the common law to this rebellion. By the common law all who counsel, advise, aid, assist, promote, encourage, or adopt a trespass, are held to be equally guilty and responsible to the injured party. It is right that those whose avowed sympathies encourage and invite invasions and raids should be made to bear the expenses for the entire cost of the war.

Rebellious persons are fleeing to Kentucky as a city of refuge. This is a consideration how far and upon what terms this is to be permitted. The citizens of each State, by virtue of the Federal Constitution, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. But to enact or promote treason is not one of the "privileges" or "immunities" of citizens of any State. So long as those refugees deport themselves as good and loyal citizens, they should be, so far as our laws are operative, left unmolested. But those who bring with them the infection of treason, and who, by words or acts, endeavor to incite treasonable sentiments in our communities, should be restrained by proper penalties sufficient to reach and eradicate this evil.

Another important matter affecting the interests of our people, and which grows out of the rebellion, ought to be provided for. The property of our citizens is purchased or seized by officers and soldiers for public use, and either no voucher given, or one which is insufficient to draw the compensation upon. This has sometimes been from the ignorance of the officer employed; sometimes from his wanton neglect; sometimes from unavoidable neglect in the hurried movements of troops; and often from the corrupt purpose of Quartermasters and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, who seek thereby to pocket the proceeds of our substance. These are evils incident to a state of war, but ought to be provided for, so as ultimately to secure that which is due to the citizen. In most instances it is not possible to furnish, at this time, vouchers as required by the Army Regulations. It is not right that the citizen should suffer loss for the delinquent, neglect, or negligence of those acting under Federal authority. It is recommended, therefore, that you pro-

vide, by law, some simple but reliable mode of perpetuating the evidence of such claims for indemnity, so that the State authorities, or the individual, can lay them before Congress for redress. This might properly be extended to perpetuate the evidence, not only of losses by Federal soldiers, but property destroyed or taken by Confederates; the evidence always distinguishing the manner, extent of loss, and when and by whom or whose authority taken or destroyed. This will secure, at least, the foundation upon which to appeal for ultimate justice. These evidences might be forwarded to the Quartermaster General of the State, and preserved by him, to be laid before the proper Federal authorities.

Custom, by long established precedent, has made it necessary that I should advert to our Federal relations, and those subjects of general and national interest which absorb the attention of the day. It would, perhaps, be better otherwise; but we can not ignore, we should not shut all proper responsibility.

Our Federal relations at this time of the most amicable and kindly character. Though differing in opinion as to some of the measures of the Administration, yet that difference has not degenerated into hostility to the Government. The right to differ is a free and unquestionable right. Yet, we have not, and should not, make that difference an excuse for relaxing our efforts to sustain the Government and suppress the rebellion. We think our views right; they who pursue the controlling policy think theirs right. We agree in the end, but differ in the means. The object which we hold in common—the preservation of the Union and the perpetuation of our nationality—being immeasurably higher than any means which can, or may be employed for its accomplishment, secures our patriotism from being swayed or justified from its center by any subordinate consideration.

The source of irritation which has been the hobby of the secessionists, and the point most tender to the touch in Union men—the negro—will, I trust and believe, not become a matter of aggression or dispute between us, and the Federal Government. I have every reason to feel assured that this subject will be left wholly to the disposition of the people of Kentucky, without any interference by the Federal authorities. The loyalty of Kentucky is the guardian angel which walks with her people through the fiery furnace of the rebellion, and preserves their garments from the snell of fire.

We have no cause of complaint against the Federal Government. Our rights as a State, and our prejudices as a people, have been respected by the Administration. Our difference is not as to the acts bearing directly upon us as a State, but the policy adopted in reference to the rebellious States and people. We can not, therefore, as a loyal people, make this difference—as to the policy pursued by the Administration toward those whose treason and rebellion have brought upon us all our trouble—an excuse for a quasi hostility to the Government, by making a fictitious war upon those through whom alone we can act for its preservation. We think, and most earnestly, that it is better to use none but the white man to fight our battles; but shall we, upon this point, refuse to defend our greatest interests, because a negro is called on to help us? To do so would be to substitute passion for reason, prejudice for judgment, and vain pride for patriotism. We confess a stronger affection for the white men than for the black, and believe this Government was made for the white man; that he ought to maintain and defend it. And we further believe that the large amounts expended to feed and support "contrabands," would be much more judiciously and charitably expended in supporting the suffering widows and orphans left by our brave and gallant volunteers, who have fallen in camp and field.

But while so feeling and believing, we should not forget that, above all opinions, feelings, and prejudices, the duty of preserving the Government of our fathers—the price of their blood—rises in sublime and towering majesty, far above the approach of any such consideration. Our duty is to defend our Government. The errors of others can not absolve us from that duty. We should not, for warring opinions, make war upon the Government. How much sower we may differ with those conducting the Administration, upon measures adopted in reference to rebellious people and States, while passing through the terrible ordeal of rebellion, and how much sower we may deprecate that policy, or believe a different policy would be better, calculated to suppress the rebellion, yet this difference should not, as it will not, swerve us from the pathway of duty and fidelity to our Government, nor will we shrink from meeting the responsibilities which a true patriotism imposes.

No people were ever so blessed with unlimited freedom, unalloyed happiness, and boundless prosperity as ours. Our nationality, as the sun of Heaven, lighted our pathway through the gloom. Wherever our stars floated, our stripes waved, and our eagle soared, the majesty of our Government was recognized, the rights of its citizens were respected, and the blessings of the oppressed, and the tears of the oppressor, paid the homage of love and fear to the nation of "many in one." Wicked fanaticism and vicious ambition have combined to overthrow that freedom, destroy that happiness, break that prosperity, and darken the hopes and prospects of the future to us.

The vicious ambition of the Southern men, and the bigoted fanaticism of men of the North, have combined to inaugurate a sectional quarrel about a local institution, have forced upon us the most groundless, cruel, wicked, inexcusable warfare that ever afflicted any people of the earth. The slave had no more necessary connection with this rebellion than the horse or any other species of property. But ambitious men of the South, who first sought to create a sectional division upon the tariff, in order to build up a government based upon the aristocracy of the slave owner, having been foiled by the incorruptible patriotism and indomitable will of Andrew Jackson, next gave and accepted a sectional quarrel about the slave, with the fanaticism of the North, which deepens in its affections as its object darkens in complexity.

Slavery being local, can not be the subject of national action. Yet being confined within certain contiguous States, and excluded from others, it could be made to subserve the purposes of arousing sectional bitterness, animosities, and prejudices, being the only property of local and sectional limits. Thus the vicious ambition of the Southern secessionists, co-operating with Northern fanaticism, has forced an issue which involves the life of free government. The blinded ambition and obduracy of the Southern secessionists persistently thrust forward the slave as the object of strife, although the Administration, and the ruling powers, for more than one year waded it aside, and refused to accept the issue. At length the issue was accepted as to the rebellious States and parts of States, and the madmen of the South now realize the fearful madness and folly that controlled them. On the other hand, the Northern accomplices in this work of destruction, appropriate this ill-advised issue as the work of their patriotism. They gloat over the

miseries and sufferings of the Southern if they were avenging angels. They thank God that they are not as their Southern brethren, and swell with the magnitude of their charities, as they devote the property of others to sacrifice. The issue thus forced, and for which these two extreme and co-workers of evil are responsible, has nevertheless struck a serious, if not a fatal blow, at the institution in the rebellious States. It may languish for years in painful and unperishing being in those rebellious States; or may, if the war is not soon brought to a termination, perish in the convulsions of the rebellion.

It is not the fault of the loyal Kentuckians, that these evils have befallen, and these dangers environ, an institution in which our own interests participate. Holding, as we do, that the people alone are sovereign, and that the Federal Government represents the united sovereignty of the people for national purposes, and that the governments represent their sovereignty within the limits of the State, and for local purposes, we feel the more keenly the wrongs inflicted upon us by those denying the foundation theory of our Government, and who make war upon its perpetuity, the one asserting the supremacy of State rights, the other ignoring the rights of the people within State limits. By the fiat of the sovereign people, the National Government exists; by the same fiat, State Governments exist; and each is limited to its own sphere of action.

Southern ambition strikes at the national sovereignty of the people, and Northern fanaticism strikes at the rights of the States. The result is reserved to them within the State. But we would form a new and different Government. The truly loyal man is struggling to maintain a Government, not to make one. The Government we have is better than any which has ever preceded it, and superior to any suggested by revolutionists. The secessionist, who would destroy the Government by force, and the fanatic, who would destroy by innovation, are alike the enemies of our government. The soldier, who bares the bosom to the storm of war, does so under the conviction that he fights to maintain the government which blessed his fathers and sheltered his youth. The rebel fights to break up the government. The purpose of the fanatic is the same as the rebel—to make a new, a different government than the one for which our fathers toiled and bled, and to maintain which our own brave sons now offer up their lives, a willing and glorious sacrifice. Each is the common enemy of those who adhere to the Constitutional Union, formed by the wise men of the revolution.

Kentucky, with steadfast faith and invincible loyalty, has constantly adhered to the true line of duty, bringing all her mental, moral and physical resources to bear against rebellion, and with calm judgment, and with unwavering patriotism, with equal fidelity opposing the innovations of fanaticism which undermines our constitutional security and unity.

The Union is indispensable to us, and we are indispensable to the Union. We cannot, therefore, separate, but must preserve our unity, which gives us our nationality. Neither the preservation nor the destruction of slavery is essential to our State or national existence. The State and the Nation can exist with or without slavery. The Government was not formed for the purpose of abolishing slavery, but to perpetuate to the latest time the blessings of free Government to the Anglo-American. It is not, therefore, opposition to slavery which constitutes the danger to free Government, nor the advocacy of it. But the danger lies in the effort of those who would make the life of the Government subordinate to the status of the negro. It is revolutionary and disloyal to subordinate the Government to the question of his freedom, as to the question of his enslavement. True loyalty subordinates all these questions to the preservation of the Government. 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